NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS Volume XXIX 108

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

SIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway, -Foot's Revende. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- HEIR AT LAW. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- FARIO.

OLTMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- OUR WIFE-LOTA

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, EGWERT .- CODJO'S CAVE-BOWERT THEATRE, Bowers -- Pour or Cubio's CAVE-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. - Two Giarts. Two Dwarfs, Albunos, What Is It, Ac., at all bours. Affine Bia. On Spirit of Brautt-At Sand 7% P. M. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 672 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - BTHIOPIAN SONGS, DARCES &C .- GOING TO THE FAIR. AMERICAN THEATER, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth atreet.—PERFORMING HOPE CHAPEL. 718 Frondway. - STEREOSCOPTION C MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GROSS NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 688 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOFIAN

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, April 12, 1864. THE SITUATION.

No movements of importance are reported from the Army of the Potemac. The reads continue in a horrible condition after the rains, and no advance is possible for the present. The bridges over Bull run, Cedar run and Broad run, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, have been repaired. A special train, with General Grant and Staff, was the first to pass over. The General arrived in Washington from Culpepper Court House at eleven o'clock last night. The organization of the army con tinues to progress actively. General Sheridan takes com mand of the cavalry corps. General Kilpstrick having been relieved, and probably designed for a command in the First division, will be succeeded by General Wilson

The news from Hampton Roads is important. The rebols made a desperate attempt to blow up Admiral Lee's flagship Minnesota, off Newsport's News, on Satur day night, with a torpedo. It did not succeed, however, although the crew and officers received a terrible and unexpected shock, being knocked out of their berths and pears that the rebels approached the Minnesots n a small beat, with a torpedo attached, which when they reached the frigate, exploded with a report equal to twenty pieces of artillery. An attempt was made to pursue the daring perpetrators; but as the despatch tug of the Admiral had no steam up they escaped unbarmed, after running through all our picket boats The vessel sustained very little damage.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from the South Atlan tic squadron, reports that she heard heavy firing from Blood Inlet on the 7th inst., as she passed the feet at

Intelligence from Little Rock, Ark, reports Genera Steele at Arkadelphia on the 28th ult , which he reached after constant skirmishing with the enemy.

General Grierson had a small fight with Forrest on the bridge which the latter had constructed over Wolf river, and succeeded in destroying it, with slight-force. Forrest is said to be contemplating a passage of the Tennessee with his reinforced army. Preparations are made, how beer, to resist him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the first annual report of the Fational Academy of Design was presented, and a motion made to print fifteen hundred copies of it. A remonstance against the extension of the Goodyear india rubber patent. and a memorial for the construction of a pier at Lewes. cent military expedition into Florida, which was ordered to be printed. It appears that Gen. Gillmore is respon wilde for that uppleasant affair. The bill to organiz a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers was re ported by the Military Committee. The same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of Indian traders. Messrs. Grimes, of Iowa, and Hale, of New Hampshire, at this stage of the proceedings, were allowed to abuse each other for a brief ported from the Finance Committee, with amendments, all of which were agreed to except one appropriating \$520,000 for floating dry docks for Monitors at New York and Philadelphia. Various amendments offered by the chairman of the Naval Committee were also agreed to An amendment providing for the extension of the whar at the Charlestown Navy Yard was discussed at some length; but on coming to a vote it was accertained that there was no quorum present, and thereupon the Senate

The House of Representatives was thronged with spectators of both sexes anxious to witness the proceedings and listen to the debate upon the resolution to expel Mr Long, of Ohio, for declaring himself in favor of recog nizing the rebel confederacy. This gaubject was to b taken up at two o'clock, and until that hour arrived the regular order of business was transacted. General Grant's report of the battle of Chattanooga, together reports of the subordinate commanders, was presented, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hooper rein troduced the bill amendatory of the National Bank act and Saturday next was assigned for its consideration Mr. Craveus, of Indman, introduced resolutions designed the constitution so as to probibit slavery, and move by a vote of seventy-two against forty-four, and the sub ject was laid over. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduces bill organizing the heads of the bureaus of the Navy Department into a Board of Naval Administration, who minister the affairs of the Navy. The bill was referred to the Navat Committee. The resolutions of Mr. Finck, o tions, that the war is not waged for the purpose of con quest, but for the restoration of obedience to the constion, with the rights and equality of the States unin paired, &c., were then considered and laid on the table by a vote of eighty-one against sixty-four. The import ant business of the day, namely, the resolution to expe Mr. Long, then came up, and an exciting debate ensued in which Messrs. Schenck, Voorhees, Fernando Wood, Stevens, Cox Colfax, Kornan, Winter Davis and a num ber of others participated. The discussion was kept up till after eleven o'clock last night, and will be resumed

THE LEGISLATURE

to the State Senate yesterday the adverse reports of the Railroad Committee on the Broadway Underground Railroad and the Bloomingdale and Eleventh Avenue Railroad bills were taken from the table, where they were laid isst Friday, disagreed with, and the bills or dered to the Committee of the Whole. The votes on mak ing this disposition of these measures were 17 year to e mays on the former, and 16 year to 8 nays on the latter The bill to prevent the strikes of workingmen was recom mitted to the dudiciary Committee, to enable delegations from this city and Brooklyn to be heard against H. Third readings were ordered of the bills requiring registries to be made of births, marriages and deaths, and to author he the Indrmary for Indigent Women and Children in his city to confer the title of M. D. Among the bills inoduced was one to enable holders of Eric Railway pre od capital stock to convert it into common shares.

utily spent a considerable part of the day in montes of the Whole in consideration of the bill makits route was, after having been much amended, ordered to its third reading. A resolution was adopted to have the flags displayed to-day on all the State buildings, in respect to the memory of Henry Clay, this being the an-

niversary of his birthday. A caucus of the republican members of both houses of the Legislature was held last evening, when Mesers. A oity, were nominated as candidates for Regents of the the terms of office of our Tax Commissioners, and recom-mending the removal of Congressman Pruyn, of this State, from the Board of Regents of the University, for his vote in the House of Representatives on Saturday last against consuring Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are five European steamships due at America ports to day. These vessels sailed in the following order or the destinations named underneath:-

Stequaship, From. Day of Sailing, Detination.
Bramon, Southampton, March 30, New York,
Etna, Queenstown, March 31, New York,
Damascus, Londouderry, April 1, Portland,
Giasgow, Liverpool, April 2, New York,
Asia, Queenstown, April 8, Halifax & Boston

The news by the Eina is three days and that by the Asia six days later than the telegraphic report of Kedar, at Halifax, published in the Hanato last Friday

dent Menry in the chair. The Comptroller's weekly state ment showed a balance in the city treasury of \$1,309,98 The Committee on National Affairs were authorized to purchase a set of colors for the Eighty-fourth New York hate Militia. A large number of bills contracted by the Committee on National Affairs were ordered to be paid. Reports of Committee on Streets in favor of paving Maiden Rector, William, Liberty, Morris and Cedar streets with Belgian pavement were adopted, and the papers the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock.

the chair. A communication was received from the to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs, N. & R. L. Conk lin for the sum of \$916 for coaches furnished to the Com mon Council at various times during the year 1863, in consequence of no affidavits being attached to the papers, items not being set forth separately, but lumped in a single sum. The Mayor, for the same reasons, also vetoed a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay Messrs. Conklin & Butts sum of \$1.474 for coaches furnished for the the Common Council on various occas between the 7th of May and the 24 of August, 1863 A resolution authorizing Mesars. Banta & Lane to erect a small iron post, with a sign on the top, at the corner o Broadway and Broome street, was veloed by the Mayor as the occupants of the premises on the street corner ob with the Aldermen in directing that all questions of irre gularity in elections to offices in fire companies shall be decided by the Board of Fire Commissioners. A num-ber of other papers, received from the Aldermen, were ness of a routine nature the Board, on motion of Mr Brandon, adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock.

A meeting of the Union General Committee was belo last evening, at 639 Broadway, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews pre siding. The Committee on Organization reported all the wards as properly organized. The standing committees on finance, public meetings, printing and correspondence were from the organization known as the "Uncondinual Union mittee to confer with them. After some debate it was the 25th of May. The Committee then adjourned to next Tuesday week, after the transaction of some further un

rara bound for New York, with a cargo of brandy, molas ses, &c., went ashore about fifteen miles to the southward

gers and crew were landed without injury.

We have received a note from Lieutenant Colonel Jose Augustin Arguelles, in reference to a statement contained in a letter from Havana published yesterday. He says that there are circumstances in relation to the mat-ter which render it necessary for him to keep silent una regular passport from the Cuban authorities, and that he is the only Governor of the interior who has ever republish his original letter elsewhere.

the body of Michael Waters, the soldier of the One Hun shot on Sunday in Exchange place, while attempting to desert, by a sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventy fitth regiment. The jury, after hearing all the testimony rendered a verdict justifying the sergeant, as in shooting Waters he "acted under positive military orders."

terday before Commissioner White. The defendant is charged with forging certain checks on the Sub-Treasury which checks, perfected by his signature, he asserts were filled up and signed by parties who forged his portance, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Brady, Mrs. Alletta Tompkins, aged seventy-three years, obtained a verdict against Messrs. Murphy & Smith, injuries sustained while stepping out of one of the de fendants' stages in May, 1863. The stage started, it apbears, while the plaintiff was getting out, thereby throw ing her with great violence to the pavement, injuring her so severely that she was confined to the house for fifteen weeks afterwards. The defence set up was that the plaintiff, being a very aged and infirm person, should not have ventured to ride in the stage without an attendant but the fury took an entirely different view of the mat

Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, was engaged ye terday in trying the case of Lewis E. Tieman, by his ecover \$5,000 damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a derrick upon the plaintiff, thereby crushing the ous nature. It was claimed that this decrick belonged to the defendant, and that it was erected in a careless and dangerous manner. The defendant proved that he had no interest whatever in the machine, and on motion of his counsel the Court dismissed the complaint without

allowing the case to go to the jury.

The case of Jacob Lewis vs. Samuel M. Pettingill, which was tried yesterday, before Judge Garvin, in the Superior Court, attracted considerable attention. parties are both advertising agents, and as such sub mitted their estimates for doing the business of the Gier Cove Starch Company. The plaintiff underbid his com petitor, and was successful in obtaining the contract which irritated the defendant to such a degree that he sent a private circular to the editors of a number of country newspapers, in which Lewis was characterized as an irresponsible person and devoid of honesty. The plaintiff alleges that he was grossly slandered in this fence it was claimed that the plaintiff had no au thority to procure the advertising in question; that be was an irresponsible party, and had no property subject to execution, rendering it upsafe for advertiser concerning the plaintiff was of a confidential characte and given without malice. The case was not concluded

when the Court adjourned for the day.

An action was brought in the burt of Common Pleas
yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, by Martin McGrale, to recover \$10 000 damages for injuries sustained by falling into the coal scuttle of Peter Dolan, at the corner of alleges that the scuttle was left exposed, and that by reason of the injuries he reserved he has been permanently disabled. The defence set up was a general denial of the allegations set forth in the complaint, especially as regards any corelessuess on the part of the defendant. The

In the Court of Seesions vesterday Judge Russell sen On Friday last Johnan pleaded guilty of receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen from the store of Messrs. H. B. Claffin & Co. Charles May, alias King, a young man, twenty-one years of age, halling from Port land, Me., pleaded guilty of having stolen \$42, in United Messrs R. L. Leggett & Co., No. 230 Fulton street, on the 28th of March last. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned. This mouning Daniel Brooks, a mulatto, will be placed at the bar to be tried on an indictment for murder. It charges that he caused the death of William Smith, a barkeeper to Me I ing army.

Kinley's saloon, in South street, by shooting him with a tion, and Mr. James T. Brady has been retained for the

tion yesterday against the Mariposa tempeny and its trustees, restraining them from issuing or negotiating bonds of the company. The plaintiff, Thomas T. Firk, charges that the trustees, including John O. Fremont, George Opdyke and others, have exhausted one million five hundred thousand dollars which was received for to issue two million dollars worth of bonds, and sell them at a rate below par, in violation of the rights of the

672 deaths in the city during the week ending April the week provious, and I more than occurred during

There was a break in the share market vesterday. and nearly every description fell off from a half to two per cont. Gold opened at 171, and reached 172%. Government accurities continued in demand, and were held crease in the amount of specie in their vaults during the week of a million and a half of dollars.

the inclemency of the weather, the uncertainty regarding the future duties on imports and the probable tax on tendency to greatly restrict business transact some few articles there was quite a movement; but there was no general activity. Petroleum was nominal Change flour was again 15c. a 25c. higher. Wheat 2c. a dearer, and active. Cut meats active and upward. Whiskey improved Io. a 2c. Freights flat and exceeding-

Active Operations in Virginia

In April, 1861-three years ago to-day-we had the first bombardment of Fort Sumter. In April, 1862, the Army of the Potomac was before Yorktown, on its way to Richmond. In April, 1863, the Army of the Potomac left its 'Camp near Falmouth," on its way to Chancellorsville. And in April, 1864-true to the activity of so many Aprils-General Grant gives notice that the time is near when the Army of the Potomac "may be expected to resume active operations." Superfluous baggage is ordered to the rear; which means that the officers are henceforth to dispense with all the little comforts of camp life-the cot, the table, the desk, the extra stool, and even extra beds, bedclothes and clothes. Camp life may have its luxuries; but the bivouac cannot, since they must be carried; and soon the army is to bivouse. Sutlers are ordered out of the way also, with all their temptations; furloughs are stopped, and men on details are to be sent to their regiments. All this tells as plainly as general orders ever tell anything that the Army of the Potomac is to move soon. It has stormed continuously for many days in Virginia, and the whole of the country occupied by the army is now as soft and as slippery as the sides of Mount Arrarat were after the Deluge. Consequently no immediate movement can possibly be made; but after a reasonable allowance of time to dry up the mud an advance may be expected any

Even the most sanguine friend of the confederacy cannot fail to see that at present the situation is one full of promise to the national arms. Our grand operation will be against Richmond, and this may possibly force the rebels into a position that will end the war at that point. So immense are the preparations for the advance against Richmond that Lee's army must be heavily reinforced to have even chance against us; and, in addition to the body under Longstreet, this necessity will perhaps draw from Georgia the larger part of Johnston's army. Thomas, therefore, cannot be touched by Johnston, nor is it probable that Johnston will be able to resist Thomas when the latter shall advance to take advantage of the blow given in Richmond. Against Richmond we are apparently to have the direct operation of two columns and the auxiliary operation of a third. With the supreme, absolute and unquestioned control of all these columns in the hands of General Grant, we cannot doubt that their various will be impossible for the enemy to hit any one of them singly; but if there is to be any doubt, or a moment's question as to the absolute control of these columns-if any general is to criticise his orders from Grant and appeal to the President-this division of forces will originate disaster.

But we have some hope that Grant will be eft alone; and in that event his main movement will be alone sufficient to compel Lee's retreat and evacuation of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE HUMBEG OF SUBJUGATION AND EXTERMINArion.-This country appears just at this time to be cursed with a class of political demagogues about as impervious to its real interests as the rebellion itself. The cry is raised that the North want to subjugate the Southern peopleto exterminate them entirely. What an absurdity! The North want to do neither the one thing nor the other. They want not to subjugate the Southerners : they only want to teach them the folly of lying out in the cold when there is such a glorious family fireside ready to welcome them as there is at the great and comfortable hearth of the Union. They want to bring them back to the good old family altar, to enjoy the blessings to which they are entitled by the rights of a common inheritance; and the idea of exterminating them is greater folly than the other. All we want is for them to return and behave themselves. The North want to exterminate nobody. On the contrary, all their efforts tend to the influx of emigrants from abroad. They know that the nation wants all the labor and physical strength and healthy brains it can obtain; and the idea of exterminating an entire race is as big a humbug as ever demagogue introduced to agitate a great people, which we are bound to become, if united, after the war is over. Then let all Europe look out for what a free republic can do.

A HINT TO THE WAR OFFICE. - Now that our armies are reerganizing for the spring campaign, there is an important matter to which the proper authorities should at once attend. Some time ago the Secretary of War reported to Congress that one hundred and sixty-two colonels were commanding brigades, while plenty of unemployed brigadier generals were upon the army list. This is obviously unfair to all concerned, and ought to be at once corrected. If the brigadier generals are incompetent to take command of brigades let them be reduced to the rank of colonels, or captains or first lieutenants, or second lieutenants. where they can be of some service; and if these one hundred and sixty-two colonels are competent to command brigades let them be appointed brigadier generals, and receive the rank and pay which belong to the work they do. This is the only just, equitable and proper course, and it is the only way to make a fight-

The Treason Question in Congress-Th

The House of R presentatives has been thrown into an unnecessary flutter of excitement over a copperhead peace speech from Mr. Long, of Ohio, and another of the same character from Mr. Harris, the secession "lone star" from Maryland. Since the election of Mr. Long, his Congressional district, in discovering the real sentiments and purposes of the foolish faction with which he is identified, has repudiated them and all their works by an overwhelming popular majority; and since the election of Mr. Harris, Maryland, by an unexampled popular majority, has not only voted to adhere to the sause of, and the war for, the Union, but has decreed the unconditional abolition of slavery within her borders. Thus, while the deluded peace-at-any-price member from Ohio stands under the ban of his constituents the intractable member from Maryland, with the abolition of slavery in his State, becomes utterly bankrupt as a pro-slavery Southern confederacy politician. The peace speeches of such men, therefore, in Congress, amount to nothing more than the silly vaporings of harmless fanatics.

In the vote upon the resolution, however, censuring the secession gentleman from Maryland for having uttered words in debate "manifestly tending and designed to encourage the existing rebellion and the public enemies of this nation," something has been gained in the disclosure of the real strength of this democratic peace faction of the House. Against the republicans and war democrats it stands in the proportion of eighteen to ninety-two. Every one of these eighteen was elected by the war movement of the democrats of the loyal States in 1862, and not one of them can be re-elected upon his peace-at-any-price platform of 1863-64. The war democrats and conservatives, in a Presidential view, hold the balance of power; and here the question recurs, how can they turn this power to a good account? They cannot fuse with this preposterous peace faction: they can hardly cope successfully, single handed, against the administration. Where then are

they to go? The late vote of the Senate providing for a slavery-abolishing amendment of the constitution; the votes of each house which have resulted In placing General Grant at the head of the Union armies, and the unanimous House vote upon the anti-Napoleonic Mexican resolution of Mr. Winter Davis, Indicate the true policy and platform of the war democracy. Their policy is, first, a fusion with the anti-Lincoln republicans upon the sound principles and great purposes embodied in these aforesaid measures. and, secondly, the nomination for the Presidential succession of an able, popular, practical man, combining the qualities of a soldier and a statesman. The peace preaching malcontents of Congress and their followers in the North have become too contemptible in numbers and influence to be feared any longer. The most serious dangers to the country, on the other hand, lie on the probabilities of the continuance for another four years of Mr. Lincoln's blundering, tinkering, temporizing and incompetent administration.

We are thus menaced with the foreshadow ings of a ruinous financial inflation and coltapse, an indefinite prolongation of the war, never ending but still beginning troubles on the slavery question, and with universal political confusion. The power to avert these evils may be wielded by the anti-Lincoln republicans and war democrats of Congress. through their union in the nomination of an independent and popular candidate for the Presidency upon the broad and comprehensive war and Union platform we have suggested. The mass of the republicans of both houses have shown by their recent acts that they look upon this administration as a deplorable failure. The war democrats have repudiated the democratic peace faction. Why, then, may anti-Lincoln republicans and the war democrats for a new administration?

The field is open before them. They have but to enter and occupy it. The simple proceeding of a Congressional coalition will soon result in the formation of an irresistible popular movement. What other course of even possible success is open to the anti-Lincoln republicans or war democrats we cannot divine They have the power in Congress, through a patriotic coalition, to nominate our next President, and they should at once proceed to ex-

LEGISLATION ON STRIKES.-The attempt to egislate on strikes must, at the first glance. appear absurd to all unprejudiced persons. Owners, who arrogate to themselves the right to raise their prices, should not attempt to deny to the workingman his privilege of doing likewise. If the laborer demands more than is justifiable the remedy consists in not employing him. Any attempt to prevent a joint action on the part of the workingmen is simply tyrannical, and should be carefully avoided in this country. Why should the workingman not strike? All classes, all persons, strike. The brokers in Wall street strike. They raise or lower prices as they can. The politicians strike. Our hotel and bearding house keepers have struck for exorbitant prices. In fact, all trades have demanded and obtained the high prices they struck for.

Some time since the drivers of omnibuses and railroad cars struck. The consequence was that for a day or two whole lines were stopped. Now the proprietors of the omnibuses strike. They demand a hundred per cent upon their former prices. And yet these are the people who are opposed to strikes, and who wish to obtain legislation against these popular movements. The idea is preposterous. The remedy against extortion is ever at hand. The care will now be patronized by hundreds who have been in the babit of riding in the omnibuses. If butter is put up at unreasonable prices, let the use of it be discontinued for a week or two. The venders of the article will at once melt, and butter come to its proper level. So it must be with all things.

Fine Aurs -A joint collection of pictures by Shattuck Colman and McEntee, comprising some of the choices works of those artists, will be sold by auction, at Suede or's Gallery, this evening. Those by Mr. Colman are especially deserving of the attention of the councisseur, as they embrace many of his Spanish studies

Movements of European Stramers. Arrival of the Caledonia at 87. John, N. S. St. John, N. B., April 9, 1864. day from Glasgow. Part of her cargo is for Pertland. THE KEDAR OUTWARD BOUND.

HALWAR, April 9, 1864. ship Redar sailed at seven o'clook this even ing. She has 180 passengers.

[4 is still blowing a gain bore from the northeast.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Departure of General Grant for Wash ington—The Damaged Bridges Re-paired—Horrible Condition of the Roads-Reorganization of the Cavairs MR. S. T. BULKLEY'S DESPATOR

Anny or run Poromae, April 11, 1864.
The bridges crossing Bull run, Codar run and Broadrus
n the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which were

board, was the first to cross. The General, with two members of his staff, left Culpopper at five o'clock this

The heavy rains of the past few day will still furth ielay any movement of the army for the present. The

In the meantime the organization of the army cor alry corps. Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved of the com mand of the Third division, and Gen. Wilson, recently of the Cavalry Bureau, assumes command. Gen. Taibert has also been ordered to relieve General Merritt, of the First brigade of regulars. It is rumored that General Kilpatrici will also command a brigade in the First division. The

Italian Opera. ROBERT LB DIABLE. The stormy weather last night militated somewhat no reason to complain either of the numbers or the bril the usual standard which they have maintained in this ever favorite opera. Medori was exceedingly grand in the second act, where she always sustains herself magnifi better-in this, one of his most masterly enough. His voice was in fine order.

RE CONTRIBUTIONS COMING IN-WHAT SAY THE DIRECTORS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION? EEG.

Enclosed you will please find five dollars, a "widow" ite." in aid of the Soldiers' Home, for the disabled oldiers of New York, which you are now so ably advocating. I would give more if in my power; but the be sband, wounded at the battle of Malvern Hills, died in the hospital at Richmond. My eldest boy is now at was a soldier in his father's company, while my husband was alive, and was second sergeant at Gettysburg, where

was alive, and was second sergeant at Gettysburg, where he was wounded. I only mention these things to give me some appearance of a claim to be heard, my usual convictions being adverse to a woman's interfering in public affairs or writing letters to the newspapers.

I had hoped the directors of the Sanitary Commission would have taken some notice of your suggestions, either one way or the other, in Tue-day's paper. The managers of the Banitary Fair in Fourteenth street publish a little paper of their own, called the Spirit of the Pair, which is full of cooundrums, charades, pleasant little anecdotes, mainly historical, and little poems, chiefly "vereas of society," contributed from various quarters. Couldn't they in this paper, if in no other, express themselves on the Soldiers' Home proposition?

There are many interested in their answer, who are now withholding their money from the Fair until they know how it is going to be appropriated, and of these I am one. If sure that the proceeds would go to found a Soldiers' Home, the Fair should have had my "widow's mite;" but if a Soldiers' Home has to be founded without the help of the Sanitary Commission, I, in common with many others, would preser to appropriate what I can give directly to that object. I have heard indirectly that General Dix and General Robert Anderson have assented heartily to the properiety of appropriating the proceeds of the Fair in the manner suggested by Major sould heartly to the propriety of appropriating the proceeds of the Fair in the manner suggested by Major Halpine, who, being on the staff of the former officer, may be supposed to have written with his sanction. I enclose my card, and remain. A SOLDER'S WIDOW.

their prices of admission, Mrs. Wood now has just the bill to do it with. A programme which every one will very thing to raise on. For the present, however, both

petite comedy, by Morton, called Our Wife, in which better acted. Already Mr. Mortimer is the prime favorite of this theatre. Then came Mr. A. Oakey Hall's adaptation of Planche's

Then came Mr. A. Oakey Hall's adaptation of Planche's Fortunic. Mr. Hall calls bis version Loyalina, or Brigadier General Fortunic and his Seven Gitted Aids de-Camp. Criticising a burlesque is like breaking a butterfly upon the wheel. Suffice it to say that Planche and Hall, taken together, have made a decided hit. The burlesque is full of good and had jokes, sharp cuts at the times, the politicisms and the shoddyites and first rate songs. The scenery, by Hayes, is excellent. So is the music, by Baker. So are the constumes, by Flannery. So are the properties, by Henry. Mrs. Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Davidge, Miss Harris and Mr. Owens are excessively founy, and, with the rest of the cast, keep the audience in constant roars of laughter. The choruses deserve special mention. Loyalina ought to be played for some weeks to come.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.

After several disappointments Jean Beaudry, the new piece by M. Auguste Vacquerie, which is having such run in Paris, was produced on Saturday night at this house. justifies all the favorable things that have been said o is by the French critics. It is simply but elegantly con structed, being entirely free from the sensational element, and dependent solely on the natural play of the passions for its effects. The plot may be told in a few words.—The bere of the piece, Jean Beaudry (M. Gravier). Is a philanthropiat, whose benevolence of heart induces him to take pity on and adopt a wretched boy, Olivier (M. Faye), whom he detected in the act of picking, his pockat. He gives him a superior education, qualifies him for the medical profession, and is about is unching him in his professional career when the story opens. Beaudry is affianced to a young girl, Andree (Mie. Hamburg), the daughter of a friend whom he had saved from distinct and rith. He discovers, by a succession of triffing incidents which rouse his suspicions, that the young people mutually love each other, and after a terrible scene of recrimination between him and Olivier he generously determines to sacrifice his own happiness and to abandon Andree to his adopted cos.

The characters in the piece are skilfully and deficately drawn, that of Beaudry being especially deserving of admiration for its elevation of sentiment and naturalness. The part of Olivier, though not a grateful one to an artist, is original in its conception, and serves as an admirable foil to that of the hero. The whole interest of the piece centres in the mental struggles of these two characters, and the scenes between them are wrought up to such a point of excitement as to become frequently thrilling. The satisfaction of the audience with the piece was marked and genuine, and at its close the artists were called before the curtain to receive fresh tributes of appliance. vier). Is a philanthropist, whose benevolence of heart in

Note from Lieut. Colonel Jose Augustin

Arguelles.
Horst Mailtard, 119 Broadway, N. Y., 11 Avril, 1884. MONSIBUR L'SDITEUR DU NEW YORK HERALD. "Le Lieutenant Gouverneur du district de l'Interieur

l'Île de Cuba" dont parle votre correspondant de la Havane, dans sa lettre du 2 Avril insérée dans votre numero de ce jour, ne saurait répondre, comme il le devrait, aux graves accusations ou mainuations dont il est l'objet dans cette correspondance, sans accuser lui même de la manière la plus solemelle et la plus grave des auterités constituées de ce maiheureux pays. D'importantes considérations lui imposent silence jusqu'au retour au vapeur Eagle qui est procham. Jusque la, je me bornerai à déclarer que je suis arrivé a New la Mayane fut public et connu de tous, aussi bien que de autorite superieur dont je pris congé. J'ajouteral que je suis le seul gouverneur qui ait jamais saisi et remis au gouvernement espagnol mille soixante et treize negres entrée en fraude au méprie des tratés internationaux qui problèmi l'infame trafic de chair humaine. J'at l'honneur U'âtre Mousieur'l'Editeur, votre serviteur

Le Lieut. Colonel JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUMLES.

The Printers in Cincinnati on a Strike Buspension of Two Newspapers, &c. Cincinnati, April 11, 1864

of this city have been on a strike for several days. Two of our newspapers—the Daily Dispatch and Sunday independent—have been compelled to suspend publication THE FAIR.

A Bad Day, but a Good Attendance.

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY \$42.016.

Death of the Rafile and the Albums.

Swort Contest, Roman An tiquities.

The second week of the grand Fair was commen very unpleasantly yesterday with rain, drizzing, fogs and discomfort generally. The attendance was alim, that i, when compared with the crowds and jame of heat of the first six days, the main hall, the galleries, the Art Department, and even the room of the arms and trophics lewels and the purest gold have only a relative value them, no lovely creatures to adorn and be adorned by

ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK SELLS FOR ONE HUM

GRANT AND M'CLELLAN. GRANT AND M'CLELLAN.

The interest about the sword which is to fall to either Grant or McClellan, according to appearances, shows no signs of lagging yesterday. After four o'clock the afternoon the stand was surrecanded by as large crowd as ever, and the voting was quite as brisk and as opponent as the contest advances. At half-past every colock in the afternoon the vote stood—McClellan, 5,000 Grant 2,000; scattering, 35—leaving McClellan 47 about At the closing of the polls the figures stood thus—McClellan.

McClallan's majority......

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

The Union square branch of the enterprise was tolerable well patronized throughout the day. The Children's Department, the Kinckerbocker Kitchen and the International Hall were flied with interested visitors, and worknow purchases were made from the various stand. In the afternoon the Children's Department was surendered entirely to the young folks for a grand enterpolation and in the night, commending at eight o'elective purplies of the Tenth ward schools gave a most interesting exhibition, under the direction of Mr. George P. Bristow.

The Twentieth ward public school will give an enter talument at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening will consist of dialogues, solos, recitations, drifts and tableaux. Dodworth's band will be present, and the nusic is to be under the direction of Professor Colburn. The committee, of which School Commissioner J. L. Hastie is chairman, have made full preparations for the

The Sanitary Ball To-Sight. The Sanitary Ball given by Wallace's band, in behalf of the Santary Fund, will take place this evening at Irving New Publications.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR 1864. 650 pages, 12mo. Geo. W. Childs, Phila-delphia: J Bradburn, New York. This simanac is one of the most valuable annuals of

be excelled. Every subject of importance in statistics progress and passing events is ably treated upon, and library is far from complete without it. As a counting house or public office companion it is without a rival; see there is not a public officer of any importance where name and position cannot be readily found to the "National Almanac." The officials in every the "National Almanac." The officials in exState department, the volunteers sent from a
State, and the history and progress of all such subsions of the country, are recorded with an accuracy
is to be relied upon. The army, navy, Treasury, and Executive of the nation are all properly regists
and indexed, and can easily be found. The recorevents is full and interesting, and the brief oblivafor the year will be of use both now and is times
come. The work is a library in itself, and sometis
more than a mere book. In fact there is more valus
information is this volume of six hundred and fifty pathan in many large cyclopedias.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Kurope will close in this city at a quarter The New York Henaup-edition for Europe-

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave this port on Wednesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific The New York Henald—Edition for the Pacific— Single copies, in wrappess, ready for mailing, six coats

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—Part 1—Court of Oyer and Term Court opens at 11 A. M. Part 2—Court opens at 10 A. Nos. 127, 1141, 1446, 4564, 509, 901, 1168, 1126, 1248, 1828, 1140, 780, 1616, 980, 968, 1054, 1120, 1174, 934.

3—Court opens 10 A. M. Nos. 1274, 48, 918, 639, 1447, 1475, 1224, 1633, 1559, 1599, 1629, 1635, 1665

COMMON PLEAS COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Day calcade Tucaday, April 18, 1864. Part 1—Nos. 156, 486, 220 257, 468, 436, 101. 406, 148, 452, 432, 4/2, 446, 55. 2—Adogrosi unit Weissman.